

Testing SEA in Practice – Experience from Austria

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Topics

- 1. Development of SEA in A
- 2. SEA for the Viennese Waste Management Plan



- 3. Actual effects of SEA for V. Waste Management Plan
- 4. Lessons learned.

1. Development of SEAs in A



Proposal of SEA-Directive 7 pilot SEAs: 3 spatial plans – local & regional 2 transport plans 2 waste management plans spatial plans - local & regional waste management plans transport plans.

2. SEA for Viennese Waste Management Plan – V. WMP



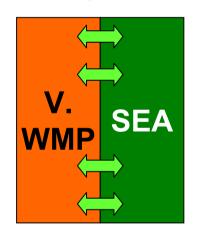
- 1st SEA in Vienna
- Launched by
 - department of environment,
 - department of waste management,
 - Viennese environmental ombudsman
- **1999 2001**
- Long term planning:
 - waste avoidance,
 - need for new waste treatment facilities,
 - capacity,
 - technology.

2a: Process Design



Relationship between planning and SEA process

integrated







effective integration of environmental aspects into V. WMP.



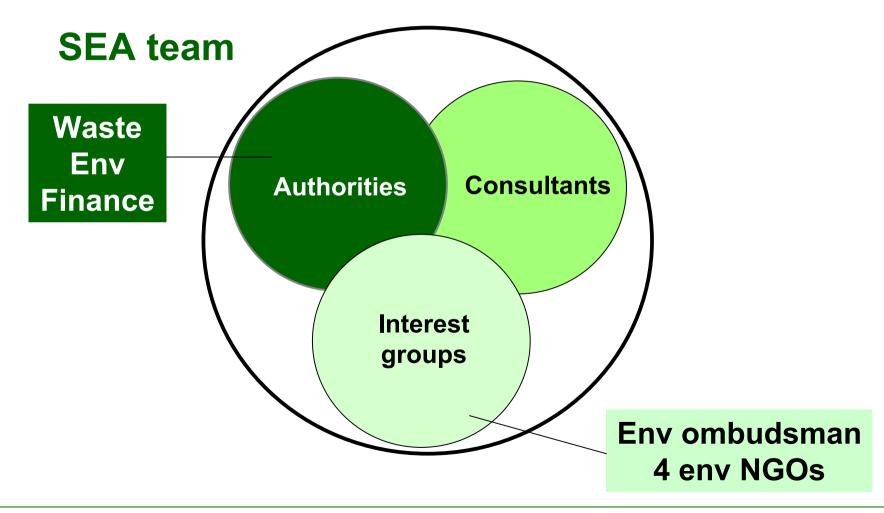
2b: Public Participation

- New approach to stakeholder participation
- SEA Round Table



SEA Round Table









- Involvement right from the start
- Equal partners
- Carry and share responsibility

- Common learning experience
- To reach consensus



SEA Round Table



Benefits	Factors of success
Easier to take comments into account → early	Start early → it takes time
Enables co-decisions at every single SEA step → PP quality increases	Find the "right" team members for co-operation
Knowledge and view-point exchange: innovative solutions, think-tank-effect	Include representatives of all interest groups concerned → set up an unbiased team
Team building & common success → PP acceptance & easier implementation	

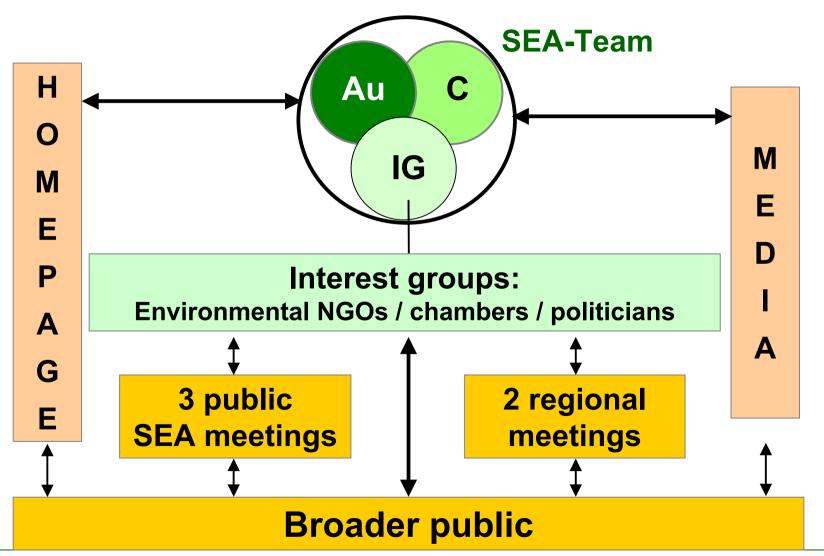


What was missing?

- Involving the broader public
- Involving other interest groups concerned, e.g. worker's chamber, chamber of commerce
- Involving politicians throughout the process.

Further development





Internet Participation – Experience



Broader public

+	_
Easy, quick, flexible	Hidden
Easy to provide throughout the process	Only for the internet-community
Large documents for download	Information overload → counterproductive
1,	

Combine it: media announcements & open-door policy at the authorities



2c: Monitoring V. WMP

- SEA-Team planned monitoring provisions → part of env. report → adopted with waste management plan
- Monitoring task force: waste management department, env. department, env. ombudsman + consultant
- Monitoring reports
- Monitoring checklist.





What is monitored?

- Whether SEA results were taken into account properly when V. WMP was adopted
- Whether V. WMP is implemented entirely
- Whether SEA assumptions are still valid (e.g. development of waste amounts, ...)
- Whether SEA prognosis on V. WMP's effects are right Which env effects can actually be seen? Are remedial actions necessary?



What happened?

- V. WMP 3 main results:
 - intensify waste avoidance: 5 m €/a
 - build new waste incinerator, close down an older incinerator
 - build new biogas facility
- → decision makers: Adopted V. WMP with one modification:
 - Continue running the older incinerator
 - Reduce the capacity of the new incinerator appropriately.



Reaction of the monitoring team

- Calculated emissions of the new solution
- more emissions
- recommended upgrading the filters of the older incinerator
- filters will actually be upgraded next spring!



Monitoring experience



- Powerful tool to foster the PP's implementation
- Independent body with support of external consultants
- Separate from influence of decision makers
- Needs resources
- Publish monitoring report.



2005: 4 years later ...

- Waste avoidance initiative running next year evaluation
- EIA for new incineration plant completed Nov. building begins
- Permission procedure for new biogas facility completed –
 Nov. building begins.



3. Actual effects of SEA V. WMP

- SEA contributed to a better environment
- SEA relieved the EIA for the new waste incinerator
- SEA provided other social and technical benefits.



Contribution to better environment

- Waste avoidance initiative: solve problem at the roots
- New waste incinerator built with best available filter technology
- Filters of older incinerator will be upgraded in 2006
- No over capacity of incinerators, no waste imports to Vienna.

Relief for EIA



- Less time to get the permission (applicant): 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ y. (normally: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 y.) \rightarrow SEA saved time and money
- Remarkably more acceptance for the new incinerator during the EIA process:
 1,000 complaints normally ~ 6,000, only 20 people at the public hearing 1,000 chairs
- Need for incinerator widely accepted, discussion about technology and capacity
- Some data could be reused at EIA level → less work.



Social and technical benefits

- Increased plan quality
- Broad consensus about the future of waste management in Vienna – no fundamental discussions any more
- New culture of cooperation and communication within administration and between administration and environmental NGOs.

4. Lessons learned





- Process design: Integrate SEA and planning process
- Public participation:
 - Involve interest groups concerned at SEA Round Table
 - Involve broader public via internet or public meetings
 - Involve politicians: political commitment at the start, to define the SEA tasks, interim reports
 - However, let the SEA team work independently!
- Monitoring:
 - Set up effective monitoring provisions
 - Set up an independent monitoring team
 - Publish the monitoring report
- Go beyond the SEA Directive's requirements!